

LET THE SOUTH READ!

Lord Ashburton had an interview, on the 3d Sept., with a committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in which he made certain explanations of the 10th article of the late treaty, which provides for the mutual surrender by the two Governments of Great Britain and United States, of all persons charged with certain specified crimes. The committee expressed to Lord A. fears that "no fugitive slave would be safe in Canada, especially when it was notorious that the slave-holders allege crimes against fugitive slaves, as an expedient for their recapture." They cited the case of Hackett, a slave who was surrendered by Sir Charles Bagot, the Gov. General of Canada, to the Governor of Arkansas, on the charge of stealing a coat, a gold watch and a horse from his master.

Lord Ashburton, (says the letter of Lewis Tappan, one of the committee) went into an explanation of the 10th article, and mentioned several particulars of the discussion that took place, both on that topic and others relating to slaves. He said that it was very desirable to have an article in the treaty to meet cases similar to that of Holmes, who fled from Canada into Vermont; and the cases that would frequently arise, considering the extent of the bordering lines, and the temptation for criminals to flee across the lines, in hope of securing themselves from arrest and punishment. The Governor of Canada was anxious that deserters should be included; but as Lord A. learned that a claim would be put in for the delivering up of fugitive slaves, he abandoned the question of deserters from her Britannic Majesty's possessions. He was also very desirous to secure the delivery of mutineers; but did not press it, lest it should involve, on the part of his Government, the delivery of slaves situated as were those on board the Creole. With regard to the case of slave Hackett, he did not know all the facts. Sir Charles Bagot was known to him, and he did not believe he would do anything intentionally wrong. But he had just entered upon his duties, and was probably desirous, at that juncture, of promoting good feeling with his great neighbor. The fact that the slave had taken his master's watch, was a circumstance that probably went against him. "Had he only taken the horse," said Lord A., (looking at Gerrit Smith significantly, though he could not be supposed ever to have read the advice of that gentleman to fugitive slaves,) "he would not, probably, have been surrendered; for you know the horse was necessary for his escape." Lord Ashburton said that, in framing the 10th article, great care had been taken to provide that inferior magistrates in Canada should have no authority to surrender fugitives, as had been urged by the other party; and that only the Governor himself could perform an act of so great importance. Great care would be taken, he had no doubt, to protect the innocent; and that the taking of any article necessary to effect an escape would not be considered felonious. If, said he, the operation of the 10th article proves injurious, he had no doubt the British Government would put an end to it, agreeably to another provision of the treaty, viz: "The 10th article shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer." Lord A. said that when the delegation came to read his correspondence with Mr. Webster, they would see that he had taken all possible care to prevent any injury being done to the people of color; that if he had even been willing to introduce an article including cases similar to that of the Creole, his Government would never have ratified it, as they will adhere to the great principles they have so long avowed and maintained; and that the friends of the slave in England would be very watchful to see that no wrong practice took place under the 10th article.

While this teaches the South to be on their guard for the protection of their rights, it may serve to explain the enthusiastic greetings with which his lordship has been received at the north.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Story (says the Boston Post) lately delivered a decision as to the fiduciary debts under the bankrupt law, in the United States Circuit Court in that city, as follows: "First, that the existence of fiduciary debts, contracted before the passage of the act, would not deprive the petitioner of a right to discharge in bankruptcy from all his other debts. Secondly, that the claims of those having legal demands against the administrator would still remain good against him, notwithstanding his discharge in bankruptcy. Thirdly, that if these creditors came in with other creditors for a share in the assets of the bankrupt, they would be stopped from further proceeding against him after his discharge; and, fourthly, that fiduciary debts, contracted subsequently to the day of the passage of the bankrupt law, would entirely prevent the discharge of the bankrupt."

Judge Daniel of Virginia has held that a person who owes fiduciary debts is not entitled to the benefit of the bankrupt law. In Ohio Judge McLean has held that no relief can be given, under the act, against a fiduciary debt—but the debts in that case having been contracted before the passage of the act, the debtor was entitled to the benefit of the act as to other debts. In New York Judge Thompson has decided that a fiduciary creditor may elect to take his dividend under the act, and if he does not so elect, his debt remains; but the bankrupt may be discharged from other debts. Judge Story, Thompson and McLean seem then as far as they go to agree—and the probability is that the question will be settled at the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in conformity to their opinion.

There is an extract from the following article going the rounds of the whig papers—it commences thus "Clay is a fine fellow &c." We recommend to attention of the Whigs the ENTIRE article.

CLAY IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

Yes, and we are right glad of it. We hate ingratitude—we despise meanness—we scorn trickery—and these things are scarcely less disagreeable and offensive when we meet them in foe than in friend. In proportion, therefore, to the disgust with which we witnessed Mr. Clay's treatment by his party, at the time of their last Presidential nomination, is the gratification—yes, sincerely and truly, the real gratification—with which we now witness the more grateful justice which they do to him, the better credit they do to themselves, in again adopting him as their candidate and their chief. He is the best stone they have got, and though their builders and cunning architects rejected him before, they are now fain to pick him up again, in the hope, zealous however vain, of success in the object of making him the key of the corner.

Clay is a fine fellow, and our Whig readers, and those who do not and will not read us because they are Whigs, are welcome to all the benefit of the admission. We have always had a considerable penchant to coquet a little with Clay. He is so bold, he is so brave, and in the political *melee* he rides thundering along at the head of his host, in the van of the strife, so gallantly, and with so "hugbly a crest." Like the *panache* of Henry IV., wherever the fight is hottest and the blows heaviest, there streams its white plume as the signal to his friends of the point of pressure, and the direction to which they should follow. He is a man, every inch of him—worth fighting, worth beating. And when we hear and see in all directions the evidence of Clay in the Field Again, we repeat, as heartily as any of his own friends, that we are right glad of it!

"Give us light!" was the prayer of Ajax. Let us but see our foe, and not be perplexed, while ourselves the aim of a thousand shafts, to deal about us, in the dark, wild and random blows, which encounter no palpable and vulnerable enemy on whom to tell. So it was with us during the last Presidential contest. Laying aside their own proper and veteran leader, who was himself something, they seemed by the act almost expressly to disclaim responsibility as a party for the positive and tangible principles and plans of which he might be taken as the representative. They took up candidates whose "availability" consisted chiefly in the fact that they were not thus identified with any one distinct set of political opinions, the fact to which their success was mainly due. It was in vain that we might argue against a national bank, and impute to them the design of reviving the dead policy of such an institution, in a section of the Union possessing a climate uncongenial to that idea, we are met by vehement protestations that the imputation is a falsehood and a calumny; as it was declared by no less eminent a person than General Harrison's Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Budger, in a public address to a State Convention in North Carolina. It was in vain that we might impute to them a probability of the revival of a high-tariff policy, when their candidate for the Vice Presidency was a man who had stood next door to Mr. Calhoun himself in the day of Nullification. How could even the charge of an intended distribution of the proceeds of the public lands be sustained in all parts of the country, in the face of Harrison's letter, pledging himself emphatically against a disturbance of the Compromise Act?—evident as it was that without the revenue derived from that source the rate of duties of that act could not support the government; so that the promised maintenance of that measure necessarily involved the retention of the land fund. And where could we lay our fingers on the real responsible opinions of a party, which at the north, and at particular quarters of the north, was able to exhibit the most satisfactory evidences of diametrically opposite sentiments on such a subject as that of Abolition? But now all this is changed. They have reaped the bitter fruits of the former policy, as developed by time and Providence out of its very success; and they wisely abandon all idea of its repetition. We shall hear no more of conscience-keeping committees. There will be no refusals to answer for fear of self incrimination, when bold Harry Clay is under examination before the country. His hand will be spread out fair and open, and there will be no "knavery" in reserve, hid under his sleeve. He will sail under no false colors, but nailing his true and long borne flag to his mast, he will point manfully to the inscription on it, under which he will sink or swim—"A National Bank—Land Distribution—and the highest Tariff that can be got!"

We hope that Mr. Clay will not refuse himself to the wishes of his friends. It may, indeed, be unkind of them—cruel—unmerciful—so soon after he has at last attained that haven of repose for which, as he has often assured the Senate and the country, he has so long been sighing, to force him forth again from the cool "shades of Ashland," to mingle again in the midst of the hot and dusty din of politics. It may be a hard and reluctant sacrifice of all his plans and desires. Just at the very moment of first fruition, to yield to this unexpected, this unwelcome call from his party. Yet we appeal, and we are sure the appeal will not be in vain, to Mr. Clay's patriotism not to shrink from this sacrifice. In the name of both of the two great parties we call upon him for his consent to run again as a Presidential candidate—for the sake of the Whigs, as the easiest candidate for them to rally under again—for our own sake, as the easiest to beat. When Mr. Pickwick fell through

the ice, he kindly yielded to Mr. Winkle's entreaties, who, without venturing from the shore to his aid, implored him to keep himself up "for his sake." We must frankly confess that we do not intend to help him much, yet we can conscientiously assure Mr. Clay that we are truly anxious that he should be the Whig candidate in the coming campaign, for our sake, if not for his own.

In his present position Mr. Clay reaps at least a full and fine triumph over his party, by which he was so shamefully treated in the last election—even though that may be all he will reap from his present nomination. The prodigal children have returned home, with tears of repentance—the deserters flock back to the once betrayed and abandoned standard, having found that they had gained nothing by their treachery—the traitor lover does penance for past fickleness, and beseeches a renewal of the former smile. This is all well; Mr. Clay will not be too odorous; and he is now once more in his proper and rightful place, as the acknowledged head and representative of his party. This is the second post of honor in this country—to be the head and representative of the majority in the hour of triumph and dominion being the first; and as Clay is a man who would always prefer to be the Caesar of the village than the second at Rome, we have no doubt he entertains a sense of pleasure and pride—and most rightfully and worthily—in the eminence of his present position, far greater than in any inferior rank under any other chief could yield him, however it might be accompanied with the outward trappings of power or place.

Between the two parties, Mr. Tyler falls to the ground like lead. In the course he has pursued he seems to have exhibited great weakness, at the same time with a commendable firmness in some respects. It is a pity for his fame that he did not, early in his administration, come out with a declaration of adherence to the "one term principle" which, coupled with their professed and promised "proscription of proscriptio," was almost the sole distinctive principle which the Whigs, as a united party, carried into the election. There were, on the contrary, several indications which made it manifest that Mr. Tyler did cherish the idea of a possible re-election; and the course he has pursued ever since, endeavoring to organize a middle party for his support, between the opposite extremes of the two main bodies which divide the country, has resulted only in provoking suspicion of the disinterestedness of his motives on the part of all, without attaching to his administration any considerable strength from any quarter. Mr. Tyler might have become the candidate of the Democratic party for re-election. No statesman has ever had a more glorious opportunity than that afforded to him on his accidental accession to the Executive chair. There was a most liberal and patriotic disposition on the part of the Democracy to sustain him, had his course been such as to challenge their sympathy, and to secure their respect and confidence. But he fell short—far short of those expectations and hopes which not a few were well disposed to cherish of him, that he would at once take a strong and bold position on the high ground of Virginia principles—thrown sternly down the whole bad set of measures which a bad set of men, placed in the possession of power by the most abominable of political frauds, were endeavoring to fasten on the country—and by manfully braving, from the outset, the worst hostility he had to expect from the baffled cabal thus deservedly punished and exasperated, rally to his support, as against their opposition, that great mass of the Democracy who care far more for the ascendancy of their principles than for the possession of place by their politicians. No, he still clung to the ghost of the old imposture of "Whig Principles," of which he made several demonstrations that went far to disgust the Democrats.

It is true he vetoed the Bank Bill, but in the manner of the act he showed such a miserable want of any distinct and fixed ideas on the subject, and such a desire to keep still on the sunny side of Whig favor, as effectually threw the most freezing discouragement over any tendency of the Democrats to open their hearts to him and to identify with his person the cause of their principles. It is true, too, that he has now again given to the country another veto, for which he deserves well; yet the best that can be claimed for it is that he has thereby simply taken the sting of another bad measure which he ought to have vetoed at the last session. His course, too, in the Rhode Island affair, in suffering his mind to be swayed so weakly and so widely from the right, by the strong federal and anti-democratic advice that stood next to his ear, would alone have sufficed to be utterly fatal to any possibility of awakening a friendly feeling on the part of the Democratic Party. His promise of interference with the whole force of the armed hand of the General Government, was one of the most flagrant acts of invasion upon the independence of State sovereignty that has ever yet been perpetrated; while it was put forward on the side of a cause and a principle irreconcilably hostile to the first elements of the democratic political theory. To that promise, too, in its moral influence upon both of the parties to that controversy, is more directly to be ascribed its mortifying and disastrous result than to any other cause—and it could never be forgiven to Mr. Tyler, nor forgotten the account of public opinion to be settled with his administration. Nor has he gained much more credit by his singular course on the Apportionment Bill—a measure of high-handed Federal usurpation, and clearly contrary to the contemporary views and understanding of a majority of the original parties to the compact of the Constitution. A statesman may entertain "serious doubts" as to the

constitutionality of a measure on the first blush of its presentation to him; but to remain so long in such a state of opinion as to be able to sign a bill only under protest, after so thorough and protracted a discussion as had taken place, argues a feebleness, and a want of all clear and manly decision of mind, calculated to forfeit still more of our respect for the head, than it can gain for the heart, of a President so acting.

Mr. Tyler, then, has no chance now left with the Democratic party. He lost them, irretrievably, while he was trying to maintain his foot-hold among the Whigs. The latter attempt proved as futile in its results as it was feeble in its mode of action. Clay would not tolerate the idea of an instant. Early perceiving the aspiration Mr. Tyler dared to entertain, and for the promotion of which the latter had the power and influence incident to the actual possession of the administration, he exhibited his characteristic energy and promptness in the means he adopted to drive him off into a hostile relation toward the main body of his party;—an object in which he so well succeeded, that poor Mr. Tyler, though then guilty of no other serious offence against his party than the veto of the Bank Bill, and thought straining every point in his power to enable himself to remain a Whig, and retain the favor of the Whigs, soon found himself so abused by the Clay press and Clay politicians, and so harassed by the opposition of the Senate in the performance of his Executive duties, that a mutual exasperation of the angriest character arose between the united body of the Whig leaders and himself. Nor has either been sparing in the most candid expression of their mutual feelings; to the signal entertainment and edification of the Democrats standing quietly by the while, and generally disposed to regard both as not far from right in their mutual opinion of each other.

Who may be the candidate whom the Democratic Party will select to beat Mr. Clay, we neither can know, nor do we regard it as a point of much comparative importance. There are half a score it would be easy to name, among whom it would be safe enough that a choice should be made blindfold. The object of our efforts will be, less that a great statesman, of this name or of that, of this section or the Union or from that, should be made President, than that the divorce of Bank and State, involved in the policy of the Independent Treasury, should be consummated; that the indirect and partial assumption of the State Debts by means of the distribution of the land revenue, to be replaced by custom-house taxation, should be rescinded; and that Federal Taxation—the proper name for a tariff—should be kept down to the lowest possible point. These are the three main branches of the issue now to be contested between the two great parties of the country—the one under the guidance of Clay, and the other under the lead of we little care whom. We have now a fair field, and ask no favor. And if the American People—as we have, indeed, little apprehension—should hesitate to decide such an issue, thus distinctly made up, in accordance with that enlightenment we are wont to ascribe to them, it is enough to say, that they will well deserve the infliction of the worst consequences to result from the consummation of all the measures, of which Mr. Clay may be regarded as the embodiment and expression.—*Democratic Review.*

THE GLORIOUS FULLNESS OF CHRIST—If the Lord Jesus Christ were not glorious in himself—strip Him of the light he dwells in, silence the praises of Heaven, remove far away the ten thousand adoring spirits who worship at his footstool, veil him once again in the body of humiliation, yet this one fact, that all blessedness which sinners ever knew has sprung from him, lays the believer at his feet in adoration and wonder. We esteem him rich, who after supplying his own wants, has still wherewith to relieve the wants of others; we call him great who has preserved a nation; but here are riches that have blessed unnumbered millions forever, and a power that has saved a world. It is this, which causes the Church below to glory in nothing save the Redeemer's cross; it is this, which the Church above takes as the subject of its loudest praise. It was the prospect of this glory, that enabled Christ himself to "endure the cross, and despise the shame;" it is the enjoyment of this, which now fills and satisfies the soul. And when the Son of Man, at the last great day shall "sit on the throne of his glory," what is it that will make him so glorious there? the hosts of mighty angels around him? an assembled world at his feet? the earth he suffered on, and of the sun which beheld his reproach? No! the salvation of the lost; "He shall appear to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe."—*Rev. C. Bradley.*

No man ever borrowed himself out of debt. If you wish relief, you must work for it; economize for it. You must make more and spend less than you did while you were running in debt. You must wear homespun instead of broadcloth, drink water instead of champagne, and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the hand-maids of wealth, and the sure sources of relief. A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, and a dollar saved is better than forty times its amount in worthless gew-gaws. Try our scheme—it is much better than to depend upon bank favors, and a thousand times more honorable than a resort to bankrupt laws.

DIED. In this place, on Sunday last, after a protracted illness, James D. McLean, formerly a merchant of this town, in the 27th year of his age.

Whig Shipplaster Market.

By Yesterday's Mail.

United States Bank Notes,	60 a 65
Old United States Bank,	60 a 65
Union Bank-notes,	6 to 7 dis.
Louisiana,	par.
Mechanics and Traders,	1 to 2 dis.
City,	10 to 12
Louisiana State,	8 to 9
Consolidated,	16 to 18
Commercial,	6 to 7
Canal,	15 to 17
Carrollton,	7 to 10
Citizens,	37 to 38
Improvement,	55 to 60
Achafalaya,	84 to 86
Exchange,	60 to 65
Orleans,	68 to 70
1st and 2nd Municipalities,	11 to 12
Third Municipality,	55 to 65
Alabama,	28 to 32
Kentucky,	2 to 3
Tennessee,	5 to 7
Ohio,	5 to 7
Indiana,	5 to 8
Blue Backs,	25 to 30

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.—By the Charleston papers of yesterday we received the last advices from the cotton markets of Europe.—They were brought to N. York by the Great Western. The news of the passage of the Tariff bill by Congress had not reached Europe, it is impossible to tell the extent of the evil effect it may have on the price of our staple. This, together with the great confusion in the factious caused by the riots of the operatives, and the expense and uncertain issue of the English wars with China and Afghanistan it is thought will be greatly unfavorable to the cotton trade, while on the other hand the late Treaty and the settlement of the regency question in France, will probably exert a favorable influence thereon. The Great Western brought over the report of the Liverpool cotton market, Sept. 2d. The operations are becoming more quiet—speculators were coming freely forward and there was an advance of 1d to 1d per lb which however yielded slightly on the last day or two when demand lessened, and spinners bought sparingly.—The yield was about 1d per lb from the highest point. Upon the whole, however, it was considered that the market was improving.

From N. Orleans nothing has been received since the arrival of the Western, and we cannot therefore say what effect the accounts she brought has had on the market; The Bee of 21th was rec'd. yesterday.—It states that in the early part of the week the demand for cotton was languid, but in the last three days had become more brisk.—In three days the sales amounted to 2,800, and during the entire week 3,600 bales.—The following is the Liverpool classification for Louisiana and Mississippi.

Ordinary	6 a 64
Middling	7 a 74
Middling Fair	8 a 80
Fair	84 a 9
Good and Fair	94 a 10

The prices in Vicksburg, on 29th Sept. were quoted at from 5 a 9.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The Bee quotes Ky. bagging 124 a 13c cash and 15 a 16c time.—India bagging the same.—Ky. rope, 5 a 64 cash and time. The Vicksburg quotations up to 24th Sept. rate Ky. bagging 15 a 16—Rope 5—7.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The last Vicksburg quotations are as follows.—Mess Pork 83 a 85—prime do 5 a 6—Hams 8 a 10; Sides 4 a 5—Shoulders 4 a 44—hog round 5 a 7—Lard 8 a 9—Flour 4,25 a 4,50.

SALT.—(Vicksburg prices) blown 82 a 2,25 per sack—ground do 2,25 a 2,50.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES OF FERRIAGE At the old Ferry, Moore's Bluff. THE subscriber having completed the repairs of the landings of this Ferry, respectfully informs the public that he will pass Waggon at the reduced rate of 25 cts. each; Carriages of four wheels 25 cts.; 2 wheels 124 cts.

E. M. BROWN.
Moore's Bluff.
Oct. 1, 1842 3-1

LIVERS & McLEAN,
Receiving, Forwarding and
Commission Merchants,
No. 3, PRENTISS ROW,
Vicksburg, Miss.

HAVE received by late arrivals,
30 Casks Bacon Sides,
13 do do Hams,
5 do do Shoulders,
SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, BAGGING,
ROPE and TWINE, &c. &c.,
All which we offer on the best terms for Cash, or on the usual terms to our customers. Specie advances made on Cotton or other produce consigned to us for sale.
September 30, 1842, 3-3m

J. B. RUETT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Levee Street,
VICKSBURG, MI.

2 doors north of Prentiss & Dawson brick row.

ARE ready to make CASH advances on cotton consigned to their house in Vicksburg, or to Watts & Biggs in New Orleans. They also have constantly on hand, Bagging, Rope and Twine; also Groceries, Negro Clothing, and plantation supplies generally, which we will furnish low for cash or cotton.
Vicksburg, Sept. 15-1842.—1-tf

FRANKLIN & HENDERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS.

LAUGHLIN & SEARLES,
Agents,
VICKSBURG.

Sept. 24, 1842. 2-tf

NO CURE, NO PAY!!!
More than a thousand cures, and not a single failure!!!

GREEN'S FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE.

WARRANTED to cure the Fever and Fever, or Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, in any case where the directions are followed. The proprietors have sold in their immediate neighborhood over 1000 bottles of the Ague and Fever Mixture, not one of which has failed to cure. Hundreds of Certificates could be produced, some from some of the first men of the country; but we think that the very best recommendation it can have, is to say to all afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, is to procure a bottle of **Green's Ague and Fever Mixture**, and take it according to directions, and when it is all taken, if you are not perfectly cured, call and your money will be returned. It is also a sovereign preventative against *Intermittent, Remittent, Billious and Yellow Fevers*, and those who will use the Mixture to prevent their occurrence, will seldom, if ever, be disappointed;—and also, those who are laboring under do, tility from an attack of either of the above fevers, will find great benefit from the use of a bottle of the mixture.

Prepared only by
J. & T. GREEN, Jackson.

For sale by
E. D. WARD, Canton.
Sept. 24, 1842. 2-3

Gilmore & Henderson,
NEW ORLEANS.

Henderson & Gilmore,
VICKSBURG, MISS.,
Commission Merchants.

L. F. HENDERSON. J. M. GILMORE.
Sept 17 1842—1-tf

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned at the June term, 1842, of the Probate Court of Madison county, on the estate of E. Sureau, dec'd. All those indebted to the estate will please come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Sept. 17, 1842. 1-6

Rail Road Inn,
VICKSBURG.

GEO. H. GRAY has opened a house of entertainment in the City of Vicksburg, under the above name. It is situated on Mulberry street, better known as Rail Road street, two squares north of the Depot. It being situated equally connected to the Steamboat Landing, the Produce and Commission Stores, and the Depot, offers advantages to Planters and others visiting Vicksburg on business, in point of location not possessed by any other House in the City.

For the accommodation of his customers he will have a porter in waiting, to convey baggage to and from the Cars, Steamboats, &c. free of charge. His charges are fixed at a low rate, corresponding with the pressure of the times, and are as follows, viz:

Board per week,	\$8 00
" " day,	1 50
Single meal each,	50
Lodgings,	25
" do without meals,	50

The proprietor takes this means of expressing his thanks to those who have patronized his house, and hopes by attention to his business, and a disposition to accommodate and render comfortable to all who may call on him—to merit a continuance of their favor.

Vicksburg, September, 1842-1-6

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY,
Of the State of Mississippi, September Rule, 1842.

A. B. Wiles,
vs
The President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana.

UPON opening the matters of this Bill and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana are not inhabitants of this state, but reside beyond the limits thereof so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon them. It is therefore ordered, that unless said defendants appear before the Chancellor at the Court room in the town of Jackson, the first Monday in December next ensuing, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to said defendants, and such order and decree made therein as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the Independent Democrat once a week for two months.

Attest: R. L. DIXON, CFA.
By F. N. HARRISON, D. C.
A. T. MOORE, Comp. Sol.
Sept. 17, 1842.